

"though some of them live in marine animals, their proper sphere is not the water or the land, but the living tissues of other creatures: they have a world of their own." It must be admitted that these excuses are plausible, but we think by no means satisfactory; and the omissions in question only add to our regret, that instead of devoting his book exclusively to the marine zoology of these Islands, Mr. Gosse has not given us a manual of British animals, a work which (at least if the Insects were omitted) would have occupied but little more space.

In the classification adopted there is, of course, nothing new; but Mr. Gosse has put the ordinary views on this subject into a very simple and intelligible form. The most objectionable point in this respect, the separation of the Cirrhopods from the Crustacea as a distinct class, may perhaps conduce somewhat to this simplicity; but we cannot agree with Mr. Gosse in "believing that the diversity between the groups is quite as great as that which subsists between the Crustacea and the Arachnida, or between the Arachnida and the Insecta."

For the explanation of the technical terms, Mr. Gosse has appended a glossary, which is certainly capable of great improvement. Thus, we are told that "Bilateral" means "having a right and a left side;" that "Capsules" are "bladder-like vessels;" that "Cirri" are "fleshy, unjointed threads;" that a "Sac" is "a bag;" and there are several other instances of the same kind, some positively incorrect, others unsatisfactory, and a few trivial and unnecessary.

On the whole, however, it is rarely that we meet with a book containing so little to find fault with, and we look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the second part.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 9, 1854.—Dr. Gray, Vice-President, in the Chair.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HUMMING BIRD, FROM QUIJOS. BY JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. ETC.

Mr. Gould exhibited a Humming Bird, lately received from Quijos, which is very nearly allied to *Threnetes leucurus*, but which differs from that species in its larger size, and in having those parts of the tail-feathers of a deep fawn-coloured hue which are white in *T. leucurus*; precisely, in fact, the difference which occurs between *Lafresnaya flavicaudata* and *L. Gayi*. For this bird Mr. Gould proposed the name of

THRENETES CERVINICAUDA.

Head, all the upper surface, upper wing-coverts, two central tail-feathers, sides of the neck, breast and flanks shining olive-green; wings purplish-brown; lateral tail-feathers deep fawn-colour, stained

on the apical half of the outer margin and the tip of the outer feather with dark brown; a crescent of the same, but of a much paler hue, at the tip of the next; a still fainter mark of the same colour near the tip of the external web of the third; and a nearly obsolete mark, of a similar tint, in the same situation on the fourth; lores and ear-coverts brown; on the chin and throat a lengthened triangular mark of black, bounded on either side by a narrow line of greyish-white; and below by a broad band of deep sandy-buff crossing the throat; centre of the abdomen greyish-buff; under tail-coverts olive, narrowly edged with greyish-buff; bill black, with the cutting edge of the upper mandible and the basal three-fourths of the under one pearly-white; feet yellow.

Total length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{7}{16}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Quijos, in Ecuador.

LIST OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS RECEIVED BY MR. GOULD,
FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUIJOS IN THE REPUBLIC OF
ECUADOR. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

Among the many novelties in ornithology lately received by Mr. Gould from different parts of the world, is a small but valuable collection of birds from the province of Quixos, or Quijos, in the republic of Ecuador. This country, which lies on the eastern slope of the Andes, where the Rio Napo and other adjoining tributaries of the mighty Amazon take their rise, is a very interesting locality to those who study South American ornithology, being intermediate between New Grenada—whence so many new forms have lately been sent to Europe—on the one side, and the wood regions of Peru and Bolivia, where Von Tschudi and D'Orbigny pursued their laborious researches in natural history, on the other.

Mr. Gould having most liberally placed this collection in my hands for examination, I have drawn up a complete list of the species as far as I can determine them satisfactorily, in order to show the character of the ornithology of this country—observing that Mr. Gould is expecting fresh consignments from the same quarter, which will doubtless much further increase our knowledge of the fauna of this highly interesting region.

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

1. *Acanthylis albicollis* (Vieill.).

Hirundo albicollis, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xiv. 524 (1817).

Hirundo collaris, Wied, Reise nach Bras. i. p. 75 (1820), et Beit. z. Nat. iii. p. 344.

Acanthylis collaris, Gray's Gen. i. p. 55, sp. 6.

This fine spine-tailed Swift seems generally distributed over the northern portion of the continent. It was observed by Prince Max. of Newwied in many provinces of Brazil, by Schomburgk in British Guiana, and Sir William Jardine has examples transmitted by Professor Jameson from the vicinity of Quito. Mr. Gosse has recorded its appearance in Jamaica.

TROGONIDÆ.

2. *Trogon melanopterus*, Sw. (Gould's Mon. pl. 10, 11).
3. *Calurus auriceps*, Gould.

BUCCONIDÆ.

4. *Bucco macrorhynchus*, Gm.
5. *Bucco collaris*, Lath.
6. *Malacoptila fusca* (Gm.).

GALBULIDÆ.

7. *GALBULA CHALCOTHORAX*, Sclater, sp. nov.

G. læte cupreo-viridis; capite cærulescente; pectore læte violaceo; macula gulari triangulari alba: ventris plumis basi nigricantibus, apice albis; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tota 8·3, alæ 3·3, caudæ 3·5, rostri 1·5.

Obs. Similis *G. leucogastræ*, sed major et pectore violaceo-cuprescente.

This is an immature bird of a species closely resembling *G. leucogastra*, but of larger size and with a bright violet or purple tinge on the breast, which does not appear in examples of the older species.

CÆREBINÆ.

8. *Dacnis cayana* (L.) (Pl. Enl. 669. fig. 1).
9. *Dacnis angelica*, De Fil. (Pl. Enl. 669. fig. 2).
10. *Dacnis atricapilla* (V.).

TROCHILIDÆ.

Mr. Gould has himself determined the species of *Trochilidæ* that occur in the present collection, as also the Trogons and Toucans.

11. *Phaëthornis striigularis*, Gould (Mon. Trochil. viii. pl. 15).
A new species allied to *P. intermedia*.

12. *Phaëthornis superciliosus* (Linn.)?

13. *Threnetes cervinicauda*, Gould.

A new species resembling *T. leucurus*, but with the tail-feathers fawn-coloured where they are white in the other species (see p. 278).

14. *Thalurania viridipectus*, Gould.

15. *Chrysuronia ænone* (Lesson).

16. *Iolæma Schreibersi* (Bourc.).

Mr. Gould has made a new generic name for this bird, which has been placed by Prince Charles Bonaparte in his 'Conspectus Trochilorum' among the *Campylopteri*.

17. *Cœligena typica*, Bp.

18. *Gouldia Langsdorfi* (Vieill.).

DENDROCOLAPTINÆ.

19. *Xiphorhynchus procurvus* (Temm.) (Pl. Col. 28. fig. 4).
20. *Dendrornis guttata* (Licht.).

Nasica guttatus, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1850, p. 385.

These are both Brazilian forms.

MENURINÆ.

21. *Scytalopus griseicollis* (Lafr.).

Merulaxis griseicollis, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 103.

A Bogota bird.

MNIOTILTINÆ.

22. *Setophaga ruticilla* (L.).

This North American species is one of the few *Passeres* of that country that extend all through Central America into the northern portions of the southern continent. It is included by Schomburgk among the birds of British Guiana.

23. *Myiodioides canadensis* (L.).

Described from Bogota by the Baron de la Fresnaye as a new species under the name of *Setophaga nigrocincta* (Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 292), but, as afterwards acknowledged by the same author, quite identical with North American specimens.

24. *Sylvicola Blackburniæ*, juv.

Also a common U. S. species.

TURDINÆ.

25. *Turdus minimus*, Lafr. (Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 5).

The Prince Charles Bonaparte has reunited this bird to the *minor* of the U. S., from which M. de la Fresnaye considered it distinct.

FORMICARIINÆ.

26. *Thamnophilus stellaris*, Spix ? (Av. Bras. ii. p. 27. pl. 36. fig. 2).

♂ *cinereus* : pileo dorsoque summo et medio nigris, hujus pennis basi niveis : alarum tectricibus apice maculis rotundis, albis.

♀ *supra pallide cinerea* : *subtus brunnea*, *lateribus cinerascens* : *alis externe rufis*.

Long. tota 5·2, alæ 3·0, caudæ 1·6.

This is a typical *Thamnophilus* with a strong thick bill. There are several examples of it in the Paris Museum in different states of plumage, and it was from examining them that I was enabled to decide that the female above described (which is in my own collection) belongs to this species.

27. *Cymbilanius lineatus* (Leach), ♂ & ♀.

28. *Formicivora cærulescens* (Vieill.), Menetr. Mon. t. 6. fig. 1 & 2. p. 499 (?).

29. *Pyriglena quixensis* (Cornalia).

Thamnophilus quixensis, Corn. Vert. Syn. p. 12*.

P. atra, *abdomine cinerascens* : *teetricibus alarum maculis rotun-*

* Dr. Cornalia's paper, which is little known in this country, is entitled "Vertebratorum Synopsis in Museo Mediolanensi exstantium quæ per novum orbem Caietanus Osculati collegit annis 1846, 47, 48 speciebus novis vel minus cognitis adjectis necnon descriptionibus atque iconibus illustratis : Modoetiæ 1849."

dis, albis terminatis: dorsi plumis laxis, elongatis, basi albis: rectricibus apice albis.

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·1.

30. *Pyriglena rufiventris* (Cornalia).

Thamnophilus rufiventris, Corn. Vert. Syn. p. 12.

P. atra, abdomine læte castaneo: alarum tectricibus maculis rotundis, albis terminatis: dorsi plumis laxis, elongatis, basi albis: rectricibus graduatis, harum extimis apice albis; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·1, caudæ 2·0.

I have little doubt that I have correctly referred these two birds to the species described by Dr. Cornalia, the types of which I had an opportunity of examining through his kindness when last at Milan. Although they closely resemble one another, except in the colouring of the belly, there is so much difference in the form of the bill in the two specimens in this collection, that I think it hardly possible that, as suggested by Dr. Cornalia, the variations between them can be due to age or sex, and I believe them distinct, though nearly allied species. I have placed them in the genus *Pyriglena*, with the type of which, *P. domicella*, they agree in several respects; particularly in the lax and elongated feathering of the lower back—a curious structure occurring in several groups of birds, *Pycnonotus*, *Philenotoma*, &c., and which has not yet, as far as I am aware, been fully explained. In this same genus I should also place that peculiar form, the *Myiothera nudiceps* of Cassin (Proc. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1850, p. 106), *Pyriglena nudiceps*, mihi, of which Mr. Gould has a specimen from Panama, and the MM. Verreaux have lately received examples from Santa Martha in New Grenada.

There are several other birds of this family in the collection that I cannot make out. A modern monograph of the group would be a great addition to our knowledge of South American ornithology.

31. *Conopophaga aurita* (Linn.) (Pl. Enl. 822).

Agrees with Cayenne specimens.

TYRANNINÆ.

32. *Pyrocephalus rubineus* (Bodd.), Pl. Enl. 675. fig. 1.

33. *Todirostrum* ———?, ———.

34. TYRANNULA PHENICURA, Sclater, sp. nov.

T. flavo-olivacea: dorso imo et ventre flavissimis: capite nigro-cinerascente, crista media flava utrinque nigra: fronte lorisque albis: gula cinerea: alis nigricantibus, tectricibus majoribus et secundariis rufescente limbatis: cauda unicolore clare rufa.

Long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7.

Obs.—Similis *T. ornata*, Lafr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 57, sed cauda clare rufa et secundariis rufescente marginatis sane diversa.

35. *Elania cayennensis* (Linn.).

TÆNIOPTERINÆ.

36. *Copurus filicauda* (Spix).

TITYRINÆ.

37. *Tityra marginata* (Licht.).

AMPELIDÆ.

38. *Pipreola Sclateri* (Cornalia).

Euchlornis Sclateri, Corn. Jard. Cont. to Orn. 1852, p. 133. pl. 101; Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 104, pl. 4.

Dr. Cornalia, to whom I owe many thanks for the honour he has done me in calling this elegant bird after my name, rightly insists on the claims of priority of De Filippi's genus *Euchlornis* over Lafresnaye's *Pyrrhorhynchus*. But both these names must, I think, give way to Swainson's term *Pipreola*, established in 1838 (Animals in Menag. p. 357), the type of which, his *P. chlorolepidota*, seems closely allied to D'Orbigny's *Ampelis viridis*. I was rejoiced to see this bird in the present collection, as it clears up a mystery about its *habitat*, which Dr. Cornalia supposed to be Peru or Bolivia. But I have now no doubt that the type specimen in the Museo Civico at Milan, which is the only other I have seen, came, as the present, from the province of Quixos, and was probably collected there by the enterprising Italian traveller Osculati.

39. *Pipreola Riefferi* (Boiss.).

Ampelis Riefferi, Boiss. Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 3.

40. *Laniisoma arcuatum*, Swains.

This generic name of Swainson's must be used as prior by several years to *Ptilochloris* of the same author. M. de la Fresnaye has recently reunited his *Ptilochloris remigialis* to the type species *arcuata*, but I am sure that there are two birds confounded under this name, though I have not yet seen enough specimens to enable me to distinguish them accurately. The *P. rufo-olivaceus* and *virescens* of Lafresnaye, described in the Revue Zoologique, 1838, p. 238, do not, I think, belong strictly to this genus. They have both been previously named by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, the first as *Muscicapa turdina*, Beit. iii. 817, the second as *Muscicapa virescens*, ib. p. 802.

41. *Pipra Isidori*, Sclater, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1852, p. 9; Cont. to Orn. 1852, pl. 100. fig. 1. p. 132.

42. *Pipra coronata*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 7. fig. 1.

(*P. cyaneocapilla*, Hahn. *P. herbacea*, Spix, ii. pl. 8 a. fig. 1 ♀.)

I believe Spix's name is prior to Hahn's. The *Pipra herbacea* of the former (of which I have seen the type in the Munich Museum) is certainly a female of this species.

43. *Pipra leucocilla*, Linn.

44. *Chiromachæris gutturosa* (Desm.) Tang. & Man. pl. 58.

I have my doubts whether this bird is really separable from *Pipra manacus*, as made out in Bp.'s Consp. p. 171.

GARRULINÆ.

45. *Cyanocorax yncas*, Bodd. (Pl. Enl. 625. *Corvus yncas*, Bodd., *Corvus peruvianus*, Gm.)

STURNIDÆ.

46. *Cacicus persicus* (L.).
47. *Gymnomystax mexicanus* (Linn.) (Bp. Consp. p. 431).

TANAGRINÆ.

48. *ARREMON SPECTABILIS*, Sclater, sp. nov.

A. supra aurescenti-olivaceus : capite nigro, vitta verticali cinerea : superciliis albis : axillis lætissime croceis : subtus albus ; mento summo et torque gutturali nigris ; lateribus cinerascentibus ; rostro flavo.

Long. tota 5·8, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5.

This beautiful *Arremon* appears to me to be quite new. It comes nearest perhaps to the *A. aurantiistrostris* of Lafr. (Des Murs, Icon. Orn. pl. 55), but that has a very broad pectoral band, this a narrow one. Besides, the deep saffron, almost chestnut colour of the bend of the wing is of itself sufficient to distinguish it from all the other species of the genus.

A second example of this bird is in a collection lately received by Sir William Jardine from the same locality.

49. *Pyranga* — ? — ♀.

A bad skin of a female or immature bird.

50. *Ramphocelus* — ? —.

A female of one of the species allied to *R. jacapa*.

51. *Tachyphonus luctuosus*, D'Orb. & Lafr.

52. *Tanagra cælestis*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 42. pl. 55. fig. 2.

Readily distinguished from the other *Bishop* Tanagers by the silky white bar across the wing. A rare bird in collections. In the Paris museum are examples collected by MM. Castelnau and Deville at Pontobamba in June 1847.

53. *Calliste Parzudakii* (Lafr.).

54. *Calliste Schranki* (Spix).

55. *Calliste xanthogastra*, Sclater.

56. *Calliste gyroloides* (Lafr.) ♀.

57. *Calliste cyanicollis* (D'Orb. & Lafr.).

58. *Calliste thalassina* (Strickl.).

59. *Calliste xanthocephala* (Tsch.).

60. *Euphonia xanthogastra*, Sund.

CAPITONIDÆ.

61. *Eubucco Bourcieri* (Lafr.).

62. *Eubucco Hartlaubi* (Lafr.).

63. *Capito peruvianus* (Cuv.).

CUCULIDÆ.

64. *Piaya cayana* (Linn.) (Pl. Enl. 211).

PSITTACIDÆ.

65. *Psittacula passerina*, Spix ?
Agrees with Bogota specimens.

RAMPHASTIDÆ.

66. *Pteroglossus castanotis*, Gould.
67. *Pteroglossus flavirostris*, Fraser.
68. *Andigena nigrirostris*, Waterhouse.

RALLIDÆ.

69. *Corethrura cayennensis* (Gm.) (Pl. Enl. 368).

May 23, 1854.—Dr. Gray, Vice-President, in the Chair.

NOTICE OF ALL THE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ACCENTOR*, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF AN UNCHARACTERIZED SPECIES FROM NEPAL. BY FREDERIC MOORE, ASSIST. MUS. EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Family SYLVIADÆ, Vigors.

Subfamily ACCENTORINA, Vigors.

Genus *ACCENTOR*, Bechstein.

1. *ACCENTOR ALPINUS*, Gmelin.

Motacilla alpina, Gmel. S. N. L. i. p. 957.

Sturnus moritanus, Gmel. S. N. L. i. p. 804.

Sturnus collaris, Scop. Ann. i. p. 131. no. 192. Gmel. S. N. L. i. p. 805. Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 323.

Accentor alpinus, Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 700. Eyton, Cat. Brit. B. p. 13. Macgill. Hist. Brit. B. ii. p. 258. Gould, Birds of Eur. t. 99. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187; Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p. 64. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 130. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 305.

Le Fauvette des Alpes, Buffon.

The Alpine *Accentor*, Eyton; Yarrell.

Hab. Europe.

2. *ACCENTOR NIPALENSIS*, Hodgson.

Accentor nipalensis, Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng. xii. p. 958 (1843); Gray's Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 83; P. Z. S. 1845, p. 34; Cat. B. of Nepal, p. 71. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xv. p. 42. Bonap. C. Gen. Av. p. 305.

Accentor cacharensis, Hodgs. P. Z. S. 1845, p. 34.

The Nepal *Accentor*, Gray.

Hab. Nepal.

A. nipalensis.—"Newly-moulted adults have the upper parts nearly as in *A. modularis*, but the dark colour predominating, and the striation of the head and neck obsolete, or nearly so, these parts, with the ear-coverts and breast, being of an almost uniform dark brownish-grey; throat white, spotted with dusky-black, which forms two cross-bars on each feather, their extreme tips being greyish; belly and flanks bright dark ferruginous, mingled with the hue of the breast along the middle of the former; under tail-coverts dusky, tinged with ferruginous, and laterally margined with white; the feathers of the back are greyish-brown, with broad dark centres, or they may be described as blackish, with brown lateral margins, tinged with ferruginous towards and upon the scapularies; wings dusky-black, the tertiaries broadly margined with ferruginous, the other large alars slightly so, and all having a spot of this colour at the extremity of their outer edge; wing-coverts having a white spot at the tip of their exterior webs, and the small feathers near the bend of the wing coloured like the head; tail brownish-black, tipped with brown, the terminal spot of the inner web of each feather successively more albescent to the outermost; upper tail-coverts long, and brown with a dark central streak; bill dusky, the lower mandible yellow except at tip; legs reddish-brown. In worn plumage, the margins of all the feathers have more or less disappeared, and what remains of them is faded in hue; the conspicuous white spots on the wing-coverts, and ferruginous margins of the tertiaries, being completely abraded, the former leaving a semicircular sinus, as if artificially cut away. The young have the clothing plumage of the usual flimsy texture, the under parts coloured like the back, with no ferruginous on the belly, the spots on the wing-coverts are larger and less purely white; and the ferruginous on the scapularies and wing-coverts dingy."

Length about 7 inches; of wing $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tail $2\frac{3}{4}$; bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ ths; and tarse $\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch.

This species appears to represent *A. alpinus* on the Kachar region of Nepal.

3. ACCENTOR VARIEGATUS, Blyth.

*Accentor himalayanus**, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xi. p. 187.

Accentor variegatus, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xii. p. 958 (1843); Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 131. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 305.

Accentor alpinus, Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 156 (nec Gmel.).

The Variegated *Accentor*.

Hab. Sikim; Kasouli; Nepal (No. 964, Hodgson's Catalogue).

A. variegatus.—"Forehead, crown, occiput, neck, shoulder of the wings, and rump dingy grey-brown, with an inconspicuous lighter greyish eye-streak; throat and fore-neck white, with small round spots disposed as in *alpinus*; ear-coverts streaked with fulvescent, and

* This name was changed to *variegatus* by Mr. Blyth, as the other Indian species of this genus are also found in the Himalayas.

small loreal and infra-orbital feathers tipped with fulvous-white; gorget brown, more or less tinged with rufous, which latter brightens on the lower breast, flanks, and sides of the belly, the feathers being laterally edged with white, and some having dark streaks on the flanks posteriorly; lower tail-coverts white, with lanceolate central dusky spots; wings intricately mottled, having the anterior range of coverts dusky-black with white tips, the next or great range fulvescent-grey exteriorly at base, and dusky-black for the remainder with slight whitish tips; primaries edged with grey, secondaries with brown, and tertiaries with fulvous; scapularies and interscapularies rufous-brown, mottled with large black terminal spots on the middle of each feather; tail dusky, having a large white spot at the tip of the inner web of each feather; bill black; legs pale reddish."

4. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS*, Linn.

Motacilla modularis, Linn. S. N. i. p. 329.

Accentor modularis, Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 617. Eyton, Cat. Brit. B. p. 13. Macgill. Hist. Brit. B. ii. p. 251. Gould, B. of Eur. t. 100. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187; Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p. 65.

Sylvia modularis, Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. p. 511; Gen. Hist. vii. p. 20.

Tharrhaleus modularis, Kaup, Naturl. Syst. i. p. 137.

The Hedge *Accentor*. Selby. Yarrell.

Hab. Europe.

5. *ACCENTOR RUBIDUS*, Temm. et Schlegel.

Accentor rubidus, Temm. et Schleg. Faun. Japon. Av. p. 69. t. 32. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 305.

The Japan *Accentor*.

Hab. Japan.

This species is closely allied to the common *A. modularis*, Linn.

6. *ACCENTOR MONTANELLUS*, Pallas.

Motacilla montanella, Pallas, It. iii. p. 695. Gmel. S. N. L. i. p. 968.

Accentor montanellus, Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 251. Lath. Gen. Hist. vii. p. 15. Eyton, Cat. Brit. B. p. 13. Macgill. Hist. Brit. B. ii. p. 251. Gould, Birds of Eur. t. 101. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187.

Sylvia montanella, Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. p. 526; Gen. Hist. vii. p. 90.

Spermolegus montanellus, Kaup, Naturl. Syst. i. p. 152.

?*Accentor Temminckii*, Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Petersb.

The Mountain *Accentor*. Gould.

Hab. Eastern portions of Europe and Asia.

7. *ACCENTOR RUBECULOIDES*, Hodgson, n. sp.

Accentor rubeculoides.—Forehead, crown, nape, ear-coverts and chin brown; infra-orbital feathers tipped with whitish; throat, sides

of neck, and shoulder of wings dingy grey-brown, the feathers of the throat blackish at base; back and rump ferruginous, centred with dusky; wings dusky, margined exteriorly with ferruginous; lesser and greater wing-coverts tipped with white; tail dusky, margined exteriorly with pale ferruginous; breast and fore part of flanks ferruginous, the latter streaked with dusky; belly white, tinged with ferruginous on the flanks posteriorly, vent, and margins of the under tail-coverts; the latter centred dusky. Bill blackish; feet pale reddish.

Length 6 inches; of wing 3; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; bill to front $\frac{4}{10}$ ths; to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; tarse $\frac{3}{4}$.

The Robin *Accentor*.

Hab. Nepal (No. 970, Hodgson's Catalogue).

This fine undescribed species was lately presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., to the Museum of the Hon. East India Company.

8. ACCENTOR STROPHIATUS, Hodgson.

*Accentor strophiatu*s, Hodgs. J. A. S. Beng. xii. p. 959; Gray's Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 83; P. Z. S. 1845, p. 34; Cat. B. of Nepal, p. 72. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187. t. 51. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 131. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 305.

The rufous-breasted *Accentor*, Gray.

Hab. Himalayas.

*A. strophiatu*s.—“Upper parts much as in *A. modularis*, but the colours brighter and more contrasted, and the crown and neck uniform with the back; a broad eye-streak, the first of which is white to beyond the eye, surmounting a ferruginous streak continued backward to the occiput; a semicircle of the same surrounds the dusky ear-coverts, and the entire breast is also ferruginous; throat white, with dusky spots, forming a line descending from each angle of the lower mandible; belly and lower tail-coverts white with dusky streaks; wing-feathers dusky, margined with ferruginous, with an albescent spot at the tip of each covert; tail brownish, with dull rufous outer margins; bill black; legs reddish-brown.”

Length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of wing $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ ths; and tarse $1\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch.

9. ACCENTOR IMMACULATUS, Hodgson.

Accentor immaculatus, v. *nipalensis*, Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 83; P. Z. S. 1845, p. 34; Cat. B. of Nepal, p. 71 et App. p. 153.

Accentor mollis, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xiv. p. 581 (1845); Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 131. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, iii. App. p. 8. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 306.

The unspotted *Accentor*.

Hab. Nepal; Sikim.

A. immaculatus.—“Upper parts a rich brown, passing into pure dark ash-colour on the head and neck, and into maroon on the scapularies and tertiaries, and less deeply on the hind part of the back; coverts of the secondaries pure dark-grey, those of the pri-

maries, with the winglet black, as also the primaries, these last having their unemarginated portion externally bordered with pale-grey; tail greyish dusky; frontal feathers to above the eyes margined with white, the lores blackish, and the entire under parts slightly embrowned deep ash-colour as far as the vent, which is pale and tinged with ferruginous, the under tail-coverts being deeper ferruginous, and the hind portion of the flanks dark ferruginous; bill blackish; feet fleshy grey; iris straw-colour."

Length about 6 inches; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing $3\frac{1}{4}$; bill to frontal feathers $\frac{5}{16}$ ths; and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

10. *ACCENTOR HUTTONI*, Moore.

Accentor atrogularis, Hutton (nec Brandt?), J. A. S. Beng. xviii. p. 811 (1849). Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 131. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 305.

Hutton's *Accentor*.

Hab. Simla; Afghanistan. In Mus. East Ind. Company.

A. Huttoni.—"General colour above brown, the feathers centred dusky, more rufescent on the back, greyer on the nape, rump and upper tail-coverts; crown darker; a broad line above the superciliar streak, with the ear-coverts and throat dusky-black, the latter divided from the ear-coverts by a pale line proceeding from the base of the lower mandible, and this with the entire supercilium and the breast, of a uniform light rufescent sandy hue; belly whitish, the flanks streaked with dusky; wing-coverts slightly tipped albescent, forming slight cross-bands. Bill dusky, yellowish towards gape, and feet pale." "Irides brown."

Length 6 inches; of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ ths; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ ths; and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch.

11. *ACCENTOR ALTAICUS*, Brandt*.

Accentor Altaicus, Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Petersb. (1841?). G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187. Bonap. C. G. Av. p. 306.

The Altaic *Accentor*.

Hab. Siberia.

12. *ACCENTOR ATROGULARIS*, Brandt.

Accentor atrogularis, Brandt, (nec Hutton?), Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. S. Petersb. (1841?). G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, i. p. 187.

The Black-throated *Accentor*.

Hab. Siberia.

"The species of this genus," remarks Mr. Yarrell, in his admirable work on British Birds, "are very limited in number, only five, I believe, being at present known; two are figured in this work as belonging to England, two others are found in the north and east

* Not having been so fortunate as to examine the descriptions of Dr. Brandt's species, I am unable to describe them in this notice.

of Europe*, and a fifth has been received from the Himalaya mountains." The discovery of six distinct species in India, which have mostly been collected in Nepal by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., one from Japan, and the two described by Dr. Brandt, making in all twelve species, is accordingly no small accession to the known species of this interesting genus.

June 13, 1854.—Dr. Gray, Vice-President, in the Chair.

ON THE GENUS MULLERIA, SOWERBY, OR
ACOSTÆA, D'ORBIGNY.

By DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., P.B.S., V.P.Z.S.

M. d'Orbigny has very kindly transferred to me the specimens of the shells which he described, in the 'Rev. et Mag. Zool.' 1851, under the name of *Acostæa Guaduasana*, and which he had received from Rio Sero near Guadual (Rio Magdalena) in Bogota. The examination of the specimens proves the truth of the supposition which I formerly expressed, that Mr. Sowerby's genus *Mülleria* was described from an imperfect specimen of this shell which had lost its umbones, with the young free state of the shell attached to them, in the manner so characteristic of this genus.

The series of specimens consists of a pair, not in a very perfect condition, and without the produced umbo of the attached valve, like the specimen described by Mr. Sowerby, but in a less worn condition, four specimens of the attached valve, and several of the free upper one.

The series of attached valves is curious, as showing the very different state of the umbo, the manner in which the free valves are modified before one of the valves becomes fixed; also the manner in which the upper free valves separate from the free part by a natural crack, when the free valves become united together by their edges, forming a shelly tube. In two of the specimens this crack takes place almost immediately behind the posterior end of the symmetrical free shell; in two of the others, the hinder part of the free shell is dilated into a triangular irregular portion before the hinder older part of the upper valve separates from the young one; in one of these the triangular tube thus formed is narrow and elongate; in the other, broad, forming a nearly equilateral triangular cavity under the umbo of the attached valve.

In three of the five specimens the shell is attached by the outer surface of the right valve, and in the other two by that of the left valve; the three specimens attached by the right valve exhibit all the three variations in the form of the umbo, viz. the absence of the free shell, the small, and the large and much dilated state of it.

There can be no doubt, as far as one can undertake to determine from the examination of the shell alone, of the affinity of this genus

* One of which species is in all probability the so-called *Accentor Calliope* of Temm. v. *Calliope Camtschatkensis*, Gmel., which, certainly, has no affinity to *Accentor*.

with *Etheria*, from which it appears only to differ in the very small size, or indeed in the total absence of the anterior adductor muscle. Like *Etheria*, the lower valve is rather attached to the stones and shells to which it is affixed, by inequalities in the form and surface of the shell, than by any real attachment of the substance of the shell itself, for the attached valves are covered with a continuous periostraca.

As all attached shells have a free young state, as may be seen by examining the umbones of *Arcinella*, *Chama*, and other attached bivalves, the young of *Etheria* are doubtless free, and there is nothing peculiar in the young of *Mülleria* being free; but there is a great peculiarity in the young shell becoming united into a tubular case, and one of the valves, after the other has become attached, separating itself from its younger part by a natural caries or crack.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

February 6, 1855.—Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Westwood, F.L.S., exhibited some cocoons and living chrysalides of the Eria Silk-worm of India, which feeds on the castor-oil plant, which he had received from the Governor of Malta through Dr. Templeton; this being the species, the introduction and cultivation of which in Malta, Italy, and the South of Europe was now attracting so much attention in those countries, as proved by the numerous communications presented within the last few months to the Académie des Sciences at Paris by Marshal Vaillant, French Minister of War, and by MM. Milne-Edwards, Guérin-Méneville, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Duméril, Montagne, &c. An extract was read, communicated by Major-General Hearsey, from the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," on the peculiarities of the silk of this species, the natural history of which, as well as of the Tusseh Silk-moth of India, formed the subject of an excellent memoir by Dr. Roxburgh in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," vol. vii. On examining the cocoons, Mr. Westwood had observed, that, unlike those of the common Silk-worm and most other moths which were of an entire, oval form, these cocoons were open at one end, which was protected by a series of converging elastic threads (like the mouth of a rat-trap), a peculiarity which had been long observed in the cocoons of the common Emperor Moth, *Saturnia pavonia minor*. This peculiarity, which had also been noticed by M. Duméril, had been supposed to have for its object the introduction of air to the interior of the cocoon, and also the prevention of the ingress of parasitic *Ichneumonidæ*, &c. Neither of these hypotheses were however considered by Mr. Westwood as conclusive; he thought rather that it was connected with the discharge of the fluid which most insects emit immediately after arriving at the perfect state. The circumstance is however of some practical importance in the Eria Moth, as it allows the egress of the perfect insect without injuring the thread of the cocoon, as is the case when the common Silk-worm Moth of the mulberry is allowed to escape from its cocoon. It is not, however,